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AUGUST RED MEAT PRODUCTION

West Virginia - Commercial red meat production during August 2007 totaled 500,000 pounds. This was up 17 percent from August 2006 and up 17 percent from July 2007 production. Commercial red meat production is the carcass weight after slaughter including beef, veal, pork, and lamb and mutton. Individual commodity production is total live weight of commercial slaughter.

Commercial cattle slaughter totaled 681,000 pounds live weight, up 18 percent from August 2006. Cattle slaughter totaled 600 head, up 100 head from the previous year. The average live weight, at 1,136 pounds, was up 20 pounds from a year ago.

Commercial calf slaughter was not published to avoid disclosing individual operations.

Commercial hog slaughter totaled 235,000 pounds live weight, down 11 percent from last year. Hog slaughter totaled 900 head, down 100 head from the previous year. The average live weight, at 267 pounds, was up 1 pound from the previous year.

Commercial sheep and lamb slaughter totaled 10,000 pounds live weight, up 11 percent from last year. Slaughter totaled 100 head, the same as the previous year. The average live weight, at 111 pounds, was down 2 pounds from the previous year.

United States- Commercial red meat production for the United States totaled 4.33 billion pounds in August, up 2 percent from the 4.26 billion pounds produced in August 2006.

Beef production, at 2.45 billion pounds, was slightly above the previous year. Cattle slaughter totaled 3.13 million head, down slightly from August 2006. The average live weight was up 3 pounds from the previous year, at 1,279 pounds.

Veal production totaled 10.3 million pounds, 20 percent below August a year ago. Calf slaughter totaled 65,400 head, down 2 percent from August 2006. The average live weight was down 54 pounds from last year, at 268 pounds.

Pork production totaled 1.85 billion pounds, up 4 percent from the previous year. Hog kill totaled 9.39 million head, up 3 percent from August 2006. The average live weight was up 1 pound from the previous year, at 263 pounds.

Lamb and mutton production, at 14.7 million pounds, was up 1 percent from August 2006. Sheep slaughter totaled 227,500 head, slightly above last year. The average live weight was 129 pounds, unchanged from August a year ago.

January to August 2007 commercial red meat production was 31.8 billion pounds, up 2 percent from 2006. Accumulated beef production was up 1 percent from last year, veal was up 1 percent, pork was up 3 percent from last year, and lamb and mutton production was down 2 percent.

August 2006 contained 23 weekdays and 4 Saturdays. August 2007 contained 23 weekdays and 4 Saturdays.

CHICKENS AND EGGS

United States- Egg production totaled 7.57 billion during August 2007, down 1 percent from last year. Production included 6.44 billion table eggs, and 1.13 billion hatching eggs, of which 1.07 billion were broiler-type and 65 million were egg-type. The

total number of layers during August 2007 averaged 339 million, down 1 percent from last year. **August egg production** per 100 layers was 2,229 eggs, down slightly from August 2006.

All layers in the U.S. on September 1, 2007 totaled 339 million, down 1 percent from last year. The 339 million layers consisted of 281 million layers producing table or market type eggs, 55.9 million layers producing broiler-type hatching eggs, and 2.73 million layers producing egg-type hatching eggs. Rate of lay per day on September 1, 2007, averaged 71.7 eggs per 100 layers, down 1 percent from September 1, 2006.

Egg-type chicks hatched during August 2007 totaled 36.8 million, up 3 percent from August 2006. Eggs in incubators totaled 35.3 million on September 1, 2007, down 4 percent from a year ago.

Domestic placements of **egg-type pullet chicks** for future hatchery supply flocks by leading breeders totaled 278,000 during August 2007, down 2 percent from August 2006.

Broiler-type chicks hatched during August 2007 totaled 829 million, up 2 percent from August 2006. Eggs in incubators totaled 670 million on September 1, 2007, up 2 percent from a year earlier.

Leading breeders placed 7.68 million broiler-type pullet chicks for future domestic hatchery supply flocks during August 2007, up 1 percent from August 2006.

THIRD QUARTER MILK PRODUCTION

West Virginia - Milk production in West Virginia totaled 49 million pounds during the July-September quarter of 2007. This was unchanged from the same quarter last year but down 2 million pounds from the April - June 2007 quarter. The number of dairy cows averaged 13,000 head, unchanged from the previous quarter and the same quarter last year.

United States - Milk production in the U.S. during the July - September quarter totaled 46.1 billion pounds, up 3.1 percent from the July - September quarter last year. The average number of milk cows in the U.S. during the quarter was 9.16 million head, 44,000 head more than the same period last year.

OCTOBER CROP PRODUCTION

West Virginia - The forecast for the 2007 **apple** production is 80 million pounds (1.90 million, 42-lb.

bushel equivalents), the same as the August 1 forecast, but down 10 million pounds or 11 percent from the 2006 crop.

Other hay production is forecast at 798,000 tons, down 15 percent from the 2006 crop. Other hay harvested acreage is expected to total 570,000 acres in 2007, up 15,000 acres from 2006. Yield is expected to average 1.4 tons per acre, down 0.3 tons from last year's yield. Due to program modifications, October 1 production forecast for alfalfa hay is not being published for West Virginia. The next alfalfa hay estimate will be published in January 2008.

United States - The final U.S. **apple** production forecast for the 2007 crop year is 9.25 billion pounds, slightly less than the August forecast and down 7 percent from last year. Production decreases from August were noted in both Michigan and New York while Virginia showed an increase in production. North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Washington, and West Virginia remained unchanged from the August forecast.

Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixtures production of dry hay is forecast at 72.3 million tons, up 3 percent from the August forecast and up 1 percent from last year. Based on October 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 3.37 tons per acre, up 0.11 ton from August and up 0.02 ton from 2006. Harvested area is forecast at 21.5 million acres, unchanged from August but slightly above the previous year's acreage.

Other Hay production is forecast at 75.6 million tons, up slightly from the August forecast and up 8 percent from 2006. Based on October 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 1.87 tons, the same as the August forecast but up 0.09 ton from last year. Harvested area, at 40.3 million acres, is unchanged from August but up 2 percent from the previous year.

Corn production is forecast at 13.3 billion bushels, up slightly from last month and 26 percent above 2006. Based on conditions as of October 1, yields are expected to average 154.7 bushels per acre, down 1.1 bushels from September but 5.6 bushels above last year. If realized, this would be the second highest yield on record, behind the 160.4 bushel yield in 2004. Production would be the largest on record as growers expect to harvest the most corn acres for grain since 1933. Forecast yields are higher than last year across the Great Plains, central Corn Belt and Delta where adequate rainfall during much of the season provided favorable growing conditions. Expected yields across the Ohio and Tennessee Valleys, Northeast, and mid-Atlantic States are down from last year as

drought conditions during much of the growing season reduced soil moisture levels and stressed the crop.

Soybean production is forecast at 2.60 billion bushels, down less than 1 percent from the September forecast and down 19 percent from last year's record high. Based on October 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 41.4 bushels per acre, unchanged from last month but down 1.3 bushels from last year. Compared with last month, yields are forecast lower in Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Wisconsin, and most of the Atlantic Coast States. Hot, dry conditions continued to cause most of the decline, especially in Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Virginia, and the Carolinas, all down at least 2 bushels from last month. Yields increased from the September 1 forecast in Iowa, Ohio, New York, the Dakotas, and most of the Gulf Coast States.

SMALL GRAINS SUMMARY 'September Ag Survey Results'

West Virginia - Winter wheat production for 2007 totaled 348,000 bushels, down 5 percent from 366,000 bushels in 2006. Harvested area for grain totaled 6,000 acres, the same as 2006. Area planted totaled 8,000 acres, the same as last year. The average yield of 58.0 bushels was down 3 bushels from the previous year. Estimates for oats, barley and rye are not included in the estimating program for West Virginia.

United States - All wheat production totals 2.07 billion bushels in 2007, down 2 percent from the August forecast but up 14 percent from 2006. Grain area is 51.0 million acres, up 9 percent from last year. The U.S. yield is 40.5 bushels per acre, down 0.1 bushel from the last forecast but up 1.8 bushels from last year. The level of production and change from last year by type are: winter wheat, 1.52 billion bushels, up 17 percent; other spring wheat, 479 million bushels, up 4 percent; Durum wheat, 71.7 million bushels, up 34 percent.

Oats production is estimated at a record low 91.6 million bushels, 7 percent below the August 1 forecast and down 2 percent from last year. The estimated yield is 60.9 bushels per acre, down 0.1 bushel from the last forecast but up 1.1 bushels from the previous year. Compared with last year, yields increased in most States throughout the Great Plains and central Rocky Mountains. Harvested area, at 1.51 million acres, is 7 percent and 4 percent below August and last year, respectively. This is the smallest acreage harvested for grain on record, continuing a steady downward trend.

Barley production is estimated at 212 million bushels, down 5 percent from the August forecast but up 18 percent from last year. Average yield per acre, at 60.4 bushels, is down 2.7 bushels from the previous forecast and 0.7 bushel below the 2006 yield. The area harvested for grain is estimated at 3.51 million acres, down 1 percent from August but 19 percent above a year ago.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL USAGE

Field Crops: The data were compiled from 2 surveys, the Agricultural Resources Management Survey (ARMS) and Conservation Effects Assessment Project (CEAP). Data collection occurred primarily during the months of September to December of 2006. Targeted crops included rice, soybeans, durum wheat, other spring wheat, and winter wheat. The Program States accounted for 87 to 100 percent of the U.S. acreage for these crops. There were insufficient reports to publish any restricted use chemical data for durum wheat.

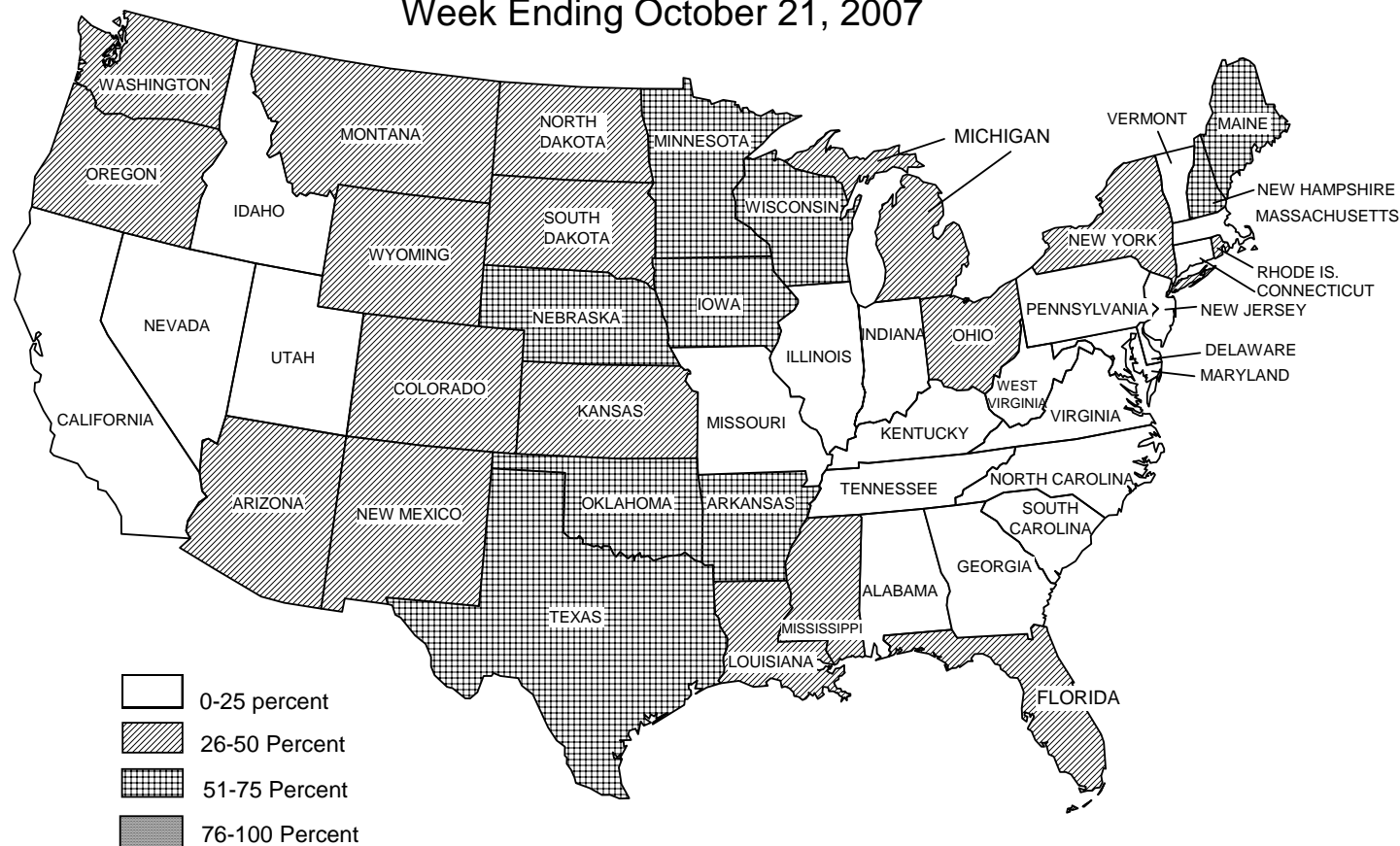
A limited number of restricted use herbicides were applied to field crops in 2006. **Paraquat** was used on 1 percent of the soybean acres. **Alachlor** and **Atrazine** were both applied to less than 1 percent of the soybeans and winter wheat acreage, respectively.

A wide range of restricted use insecticides was used on rice, soybeans, and wheat. **Lambda-cyhalothrin** was used on 9 percent of the rice acres; **Zeta-cypermethrin** and **Lambda-cyhalothrin** were applied to 6 percent of the rice and soybean acreage, respectively. **Chlorpyrifos** was applied to 5 percent of the soybean acreage in the Program States.

Swine and Swine Facilities: The 2006 Swine and Swine Facilities Chemical Use Study collected information concerning chemicals applied to swine and swine facilities to control flies, mange/mites, lice, and other external pests. All data refer to the on-farm use of chemical active ingredients contained in insecticides. The two major restricted active ingredients reported as being used on swine facilities were **Diazinon** and **Permethrin**; a total of 1,702 and 353 pounds, respectively of these active ingredients were applied to the Program States swine facilities. There were insufficient reports to publish any active ingredient's data for all swine.

Dairy Cattle and Dairy Cattle Facilities: The 2006 Dairy Cattle and Dairy Cattle Facilities Chemical Use Study collected information concerning chemicals applied to dairy cattle and dairy cattle facilities to control flies, mange/mites, lice, grubs, and other external pests. There were insufficient reports to publish any active ingredient's data for dairy cattle and dairy cattle facilities.

Pasture and Range Condition, Percent Rating Good or Better Week Ending October 21, 2007

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Red Meat Production
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Cattle on Feed
Crop Production

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